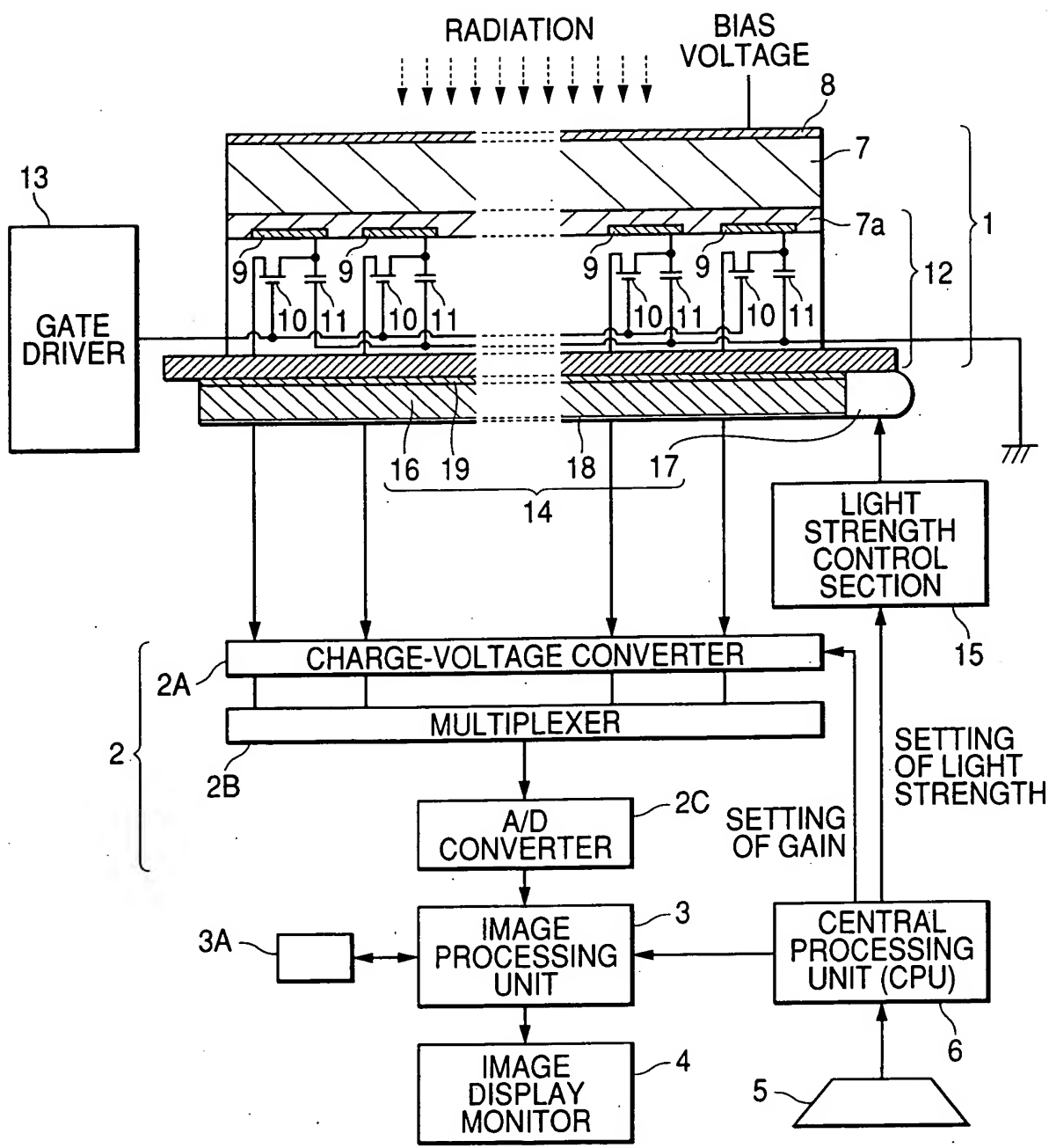


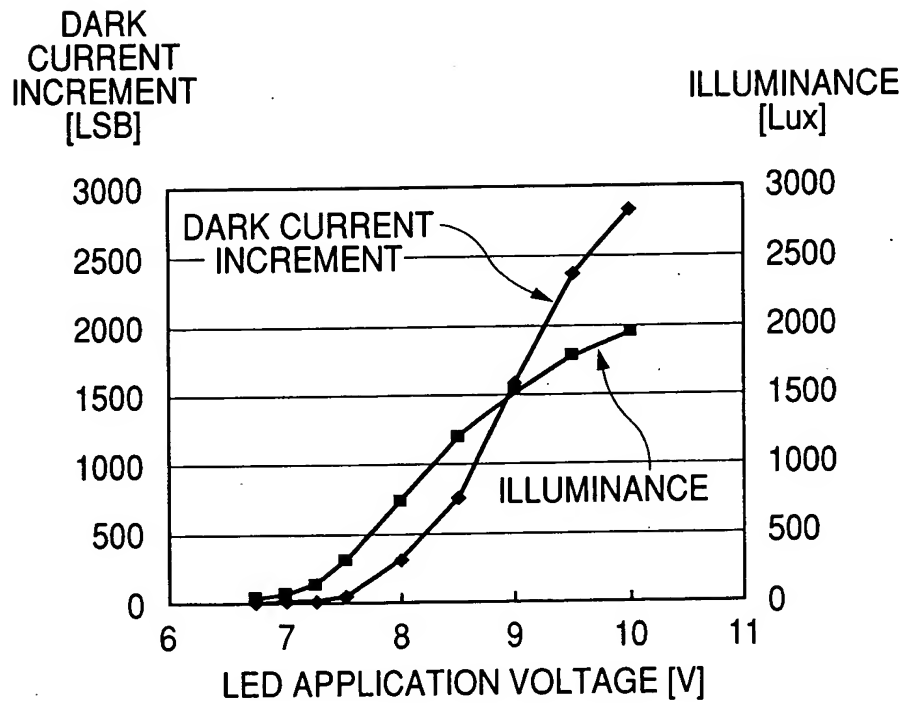


FIG. 1



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FIG. 2



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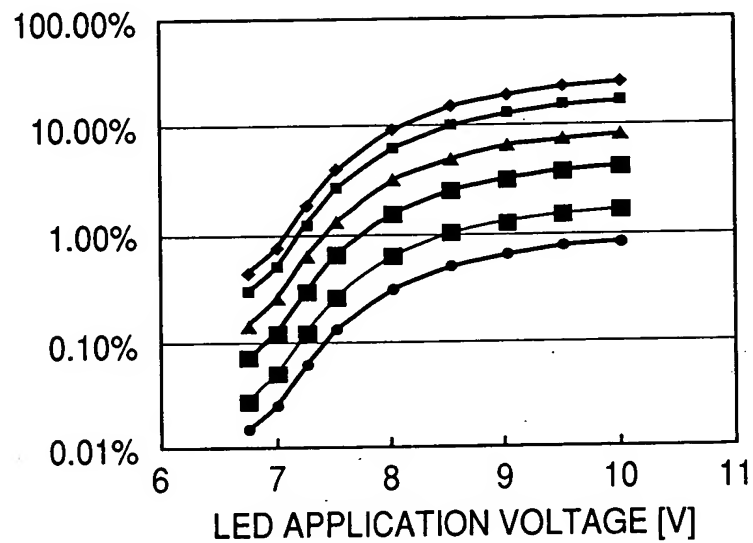
FIG. 3

LED APPLICATION VOLTAGE (V)	6.75	7	7.25	7.5	8	8.5	9	9.5	10
ILLUMINANCE [Lux]	6	10	22	57	320	760	1580	2370	2840
DARK CURRENT INCREMENT [LSB]	34	60	147	312	740	1207	1520	1780	1950
DECREASING RATE OF DYNAMIC RANGE	GAIN 30	0.43%	0.75%	1.8%	3.9%	9.3%	15%	22%	24%
	GAIN 20	0.29%	0.50%	1.2%	2.6%	6.2%	13%	15%	16%
	GAIN 10	0.14%	0.25%	0.61%	1.3%	3.1%	6.3%	7.4%	8.1%
	GAIN 5	0.07%	0.13%	0.31%	0.65%	1.5%	3.2%	3.7%	4.1%
	GAIN 2	0.03%	0.05%	0.12%	0.26%	0.62%	1.3%	1.5%	1.6%
	GAIN 1	0.01%	0.03%	0.06%	0.13%	0.31%	0.63%	0.74%	0.81%

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FIG. 4

DECREASING RATE
OF DYNAMIC RANGE



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FIG. 5

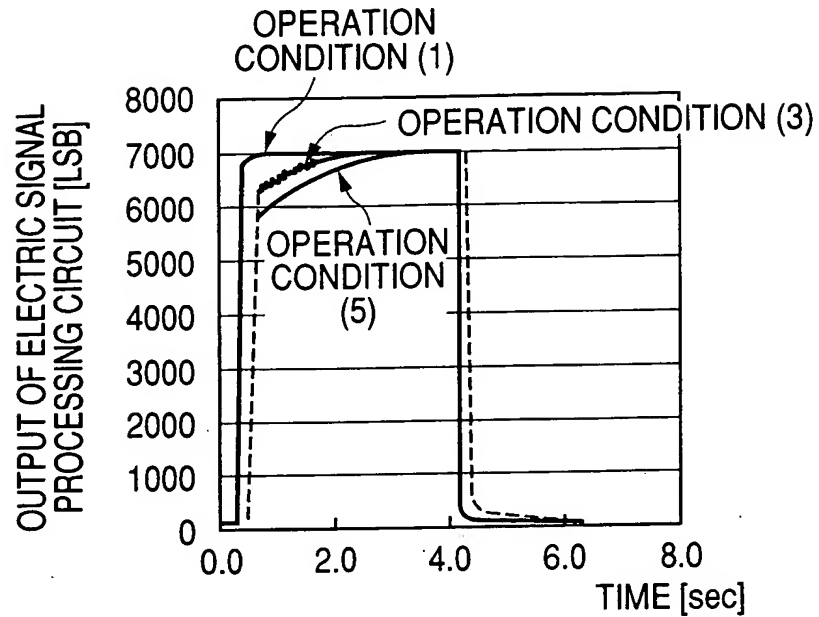
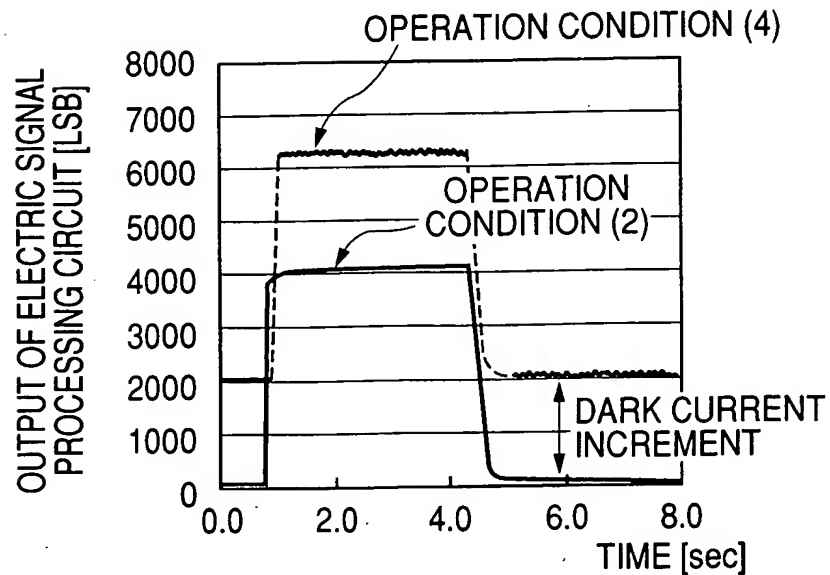


FIG. 6



The diagram illustrates an image pickup device. At the top, a cross-sectional view of the sensor shows a substrate with a gate driver (28) connected to a series of gates (25) and drains (26) of transistors (23). Radiation (20) enters from the top, passing through a lens (21) and a light strength control section (22) to reach the sensor elements (23). The sensor elements are connected to a charge-voltage converter (2A) and a multiplexer (2B). The output of the multiplexer goes to an A/D converter (2C). The A/D converter is connected to an image processing circuit (3), which is also connected to an image display monitor (4). A central processing unit (CPU) (6) is connected to the image processing circuit (3) and a light strength control section (15). The CPU (6) is also connected to a setting of gain (5) and a setting of light strength (15). The light strength control section (15) is connected to the light strength control section (22) of the sensor.